

The New Era,

DEVOTED TO NEWS, POLITICS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND AGRICULTURE.

VOL. IV.

NEWMARKET, C. W., FRIDAY, MAY 25, 1855.

NO. 16.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

THOMAS PYNE, M. D.,
Licentiate of the College of Physicians,
Licentiate of the College of Surgeons,
Fellow of the University of Göttingen,
Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland,
Licentiate of the Society of the Lying-in Hospital of
Dublin, Ireland.

Licensed to practice Midwifery, Surgery and Medi-
cine in Canada, East and West.
Licensed to practice as a General Medical Practi-
tioner in all Her Majesty's dominions and Col-
onies wherever situated.

Will be found (unless when absent on professional
business).

DR. BURNIE,
One Door South of E. O. Lloyd's Druggist,
HOLLAND LANDING.
Holland Landing, Dec. 1st, 1851. 43y1

JOHN McNAB,
Barrister and Attorney,
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.,
[6m25*] Church Street, Toronto.

Charles Sibbald,
LAND INSURANCE, AND
GENERAL AGENT,
Broker and Commission Merchant,
Of Grain, Lumber, and Produce,
NEWMARKET.

REFERENCES:—The Hon. Sir J. B. Rob-
inson, Bart., Chief Justice, John Arnold, Esq.,
F. H. Howard, Esq., Toronto; Wm. Ross,
Esq., Newmarket.

NEWMARKET, May 17, 1851. 15-1f

T. BOTSFORD,
Saddler, Harness and
TRUNK MAKER,
One door South of the N. American Hotel, Main St.,
NEWMARKET.

ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
Newmarket, Dec. 1st, 1851. 43y1

SETH ASHTON,
General Auctioneer
For Whitechurch and Adjoining Townships.

PARTIES desiring to secure his services can
make application either personally or by letter,
(post-paid) to the New Era Office, Newmarket.
Newmarket, May 4, 1851. 6m13

R. MOORE,
SOLICITOR, ATTORNEY, CONVEYANCER, &c.,
OFFICE—IN THE NEW COURT HOUSE, NEXT TO THE
COUNTY COUNCIL OFFICE,
TORONTO.

R. C. McMULLEN,
NOTARY PUBLIC, Conveyancer, House,
Land, General Commission, Division Court
Agent, Auctioneer, Broker &c. Secretary and
Treasurer to the Home District Building Soci-
ety, Commissioner and Auctioneer.
Church-st., Toronto, July 5, 1853. 1y23

JOHN R. JONES,
Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in
CHANCERY, CONVEYANCER, &c., &c.,
Office in Elgin Buildings, corner of Yonge
and Adelaide Streets, Toronto. 23 1y

Messrs. FORD & GROVER,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF
NEWMARKET.

KEEP constantly on hand a variety of Medicines,
of their own compound, adapted to the various
diseases incident to the changeable climate in which
we live. Also, the

Celebrated American Oil,
For the cure of Rheumatism, Cancerous Tumors,
Old Sores, Scald Head, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum,
Cuts, Burns, Bruises, &c.; together with a general
assortment of approved Patent Medicines. Prompt
attention to all who may favor us with a call.

ADVISE 'AT THE OFFICE GRATIS.
Newmarket, April 7th, 1851. 1f-9

Newmarket Iron Foundry.

JAMES ALLAN begs to return thanks for
past favors, and to intimate that he is pre-
pared to cast STOVES, SUGAR KETTLES,
MACHINE CASTINGS, and other articles
usually required in his line of business.

A number of SUGAR KETTLES,
STOVES, and PLOUGHS, on hand for sale.
Newmarket, February 10th 1854. 1f-1

S. SUTTON,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,
MAIN STREET, NEWMARKET.

ALL kinds of Watches and Clocks Re-
paired to order, and Warranted.

WANTED—An Apprentice to learn the
Business.
Newmarket, September 9, 1853. 1f-32

MANSION HOUSE,
MAIN STREET, NEWMARKET,
KEY BY
THOMAS MOSIER.

GOOD Sheds and Stabling, and first-rate accom-
modation.
Newmarket, Feb. 9, 1855. 1f-1

SAMUEL MACHELL,
Licensed Auctioneer,
FOR KING AND WHITECHURCH,
AUBURN—MACHELL'S CORNERS. 1f-4

POETRY.

Be gentle with thy wife.

Be gentle I for you little know
How many trials she
Altogether to thee they may be small,
To her of giant size.

Be gentle! though perchance that lip
May speak a murmuring tone,
The heart may beat with kindness yet,
And joy to be thine own.

Be gentle! weary hours of pain
This woman's lot to bear;
Then, yield her what support thou canst,
And all her sorrows share.

Be gentle! for the noble heart
At times may have some grief,
And even in a pettish word
May seek to find relief.

Be gentle! for unkindness now
May rouse an angry storm,
That all the after years of life
In vain may strive to calm.

Be gentle! none are perfect here—
Thou'rt dearer far than life;
Then, husband, bear and still forbear—
Be gentle to thy wife.

LITERATURE.

Champaigning the Law-Makers.

One winter there came to Trenton two men
named Smith and Jones who had both of their
designs upon the legislature. Jones had a bad
wife and was in love with a woman, he wished
to be divorced from the bad wife, so that he
might marry the pretty woman, who, by the
way, was a widow, with black eyes and such a
bust! Therefore, Jones came to Trenton to
get a divorce.

Smith had a good wife, plump as a tortoise,
good as an angel, and the mother of ten chil-
dren, but did want to get a turnpike or plank
road from Pigs Run to Terrapin Hollow.—
Well, they, with those different errands, came
to Trenton, and addressed wisdom with the
usual arguments. First, the turnpike was com-
posed of oysters, with a rich back round of
reunion. Second—liquids in great plenty,
from Jersey Lightning, (a kind shape), to
Newark Champagne. To speak in plain terms,
Jones, the divorced man gave a champagne
supper, and Smith, the turnpike man, followed
on with a champagne breakfast.

Under the modifying influences of these ap-
plications, the assembled wisdom passed the
divorce and turnpike bills; and Jones and
Smith (each with a copy of his bill in his hat),
went home rejoicing, over miles of sand, and
through the tribulation of many stage coaches.
Smith arrived home the next evening, and as
he sat down in the parlor his loving wife be-
side him, how pretty she did look; and five of
his children asleep overhead, the other five
studying their lessons in the corner of the
room, Smith was induced to expatiate upon
the good results of his mission to Trenton.

"A turnpike, my dear—I am one of the
directors, and will be president; it will set us
up, love, we can send the children to a board-
ing-school, and live in style out of the toll.
Here is the charter, honey."

"Let me see it," said the pleased wife, who
was one of the nicest of women, with plump-
ness and goodness all dimpled over her face.
"Let me see it," and she leaned over Smith's
shoulder, pressing her arm upon his own, as
she looked at the parchment. But all at once
Smith's face grew long. Smith's wife's visage
grew dark. Smith was not profane, but now
he ripped forth an awful oath,—"n, wife,
those infernal scoundrels of Trenton have
divorced us!"

It was true. The parchment which he held
was a bill of divorce, in which the name of
Smith and Smith's wife appeared in frightfully
legible letters. Mrs. Smith wiped her eyes
with the corner of her apron. "Here's a
turnpike," she said sadly, and with the whole
ten children staring her in the face, "I ain't
your wife! Here's a turnpike!"

"D—n the turnpike, and the legislature,
and the w—"

Well, the fact is, that Smith reduced to
single blessedness, "enacted" into a stranger
to his own wife, swore awfully. Altho' the
night was dark, and most of the denizens of
Smith's village had gone to bed, Smith beat
his late wife put on her bonnet, and arm in
arm they proceeded to the house of the clergy-
man of their church.

"Goodness, bless me!" exclaimed the mild
good man, as he saw them enter, looking like
the very last June shade, and Mrs. Smith
wiping her eyes with the corner of her apron,
"goodness bless me! what's the matter?"

"The matter is, I want you to marry us two
right off," said Smith.

"Marry you ejaculated the clergyman with
expanded figures, "are you drunk or crazy?"
"I ain't crazy, and I wish I was drunk,"
said Smith, despairingly: "the fact is, brother
Raymond, that some scoundrels at Trenton,
unbeknown to me, and at dead of night, have
divorced me from my wife the mother of nine
children."

"Ten," suggested Mrs. Smith, who was
crying. "Here's a turnpike!"

Well, the good minister seeing the state of
the case, married them over again straight-
way, and would not take a fee.

The fact is grave as he was dying to be al-
one, so that he could give vent to the sup-
pressed laughter that was shaking him all over.
And Smith and Smith's wife went home
and kissed every one of their children. The
little Smith never knew their father and moth-
er had been made strangers by legislative en-
actment.

Meanwhile, and on the same night, Jones
returned to his town—Burlington, I believe,
and sought the fine pair of black eyes which
he hoped soon to call his own. The pretty
widow sat by him on the sofa, a white ker-
chief tied carelessly around her white neck,
her black hair lay in silky waves against each
rosy cheek.

"Divorce is the word," cries Jones play-
fully patting her cheek; "The fact is, Eliza,
I'm rid of that cursed woman, and you and I
will be married to-night. I know how to
manage those scoundrels at Trenton. A
champagne supper, (or was it breakfast?) did
the business with them. Put on your bonnet
and things, and let us go to the preacher's at
once, dearest!"

The widow who was among widows as
peaches are among apples, put on her bonnet
and took John's arm, and—

"Just look how handsome it is put on."

"See the parchment," said Jones, pulling
the document from his pocket and with much
rustling, spread it before her. "Here's the
law that says John Jones and Caroline
Jones are two. Look at it." Putting her
plump gloved hand upon his shoulder, she did
look at it.

"Oh, hear!" she said with her rose bud lips
and sank back half fainting on the sofa.

"Oh, blazes!" cries Jones, and sank be-
side her, rustling the fatal parchment in his
hand. "Here's lots of happiness and cham-
pagne gone to ruin!"

It was a hard case. Instead of being di-
vorced, and at liberty to marry the widow,
John Jones was simply incorporated into a
turnpike from Burlington to Bristol. When
we reflect that Burlington and Bristol are lo-
cated just one mile apart on the opposite side
of the river, you will perceive the extreme
hopelessness of Jones's case.

It's all the fault of the d—d turnpike
man, who gave them the champagne supper,
or was it breakfast? cried Jones in his ag-
ony. "If they'd chartered me to build turn-
pike from Pigs Run to Terrapin Hollow, might
have borne it; but the very idea of building
a turnpike to Bristol bears an absurdity upon
the face of it."

So it did.

"And you ain't divorced?" said Eliza, a
tear rolling down her cheek.

"No!" thundered Jones, crushing his hat
between his knees, and pounding his head with
his fists. "I ain't divorced, but I'm incorpo-
rated into a turnpike! and what is worse, the
legislature is adjourned and gone home drunk,
and won't be back to Trenton till next year."

It was a hard case.

The mistake had occurred in the last day of
the session, when legislators and transcribing
clerks were laboring under the effects of a
champagne breakfast.

Smith's name had been put where Jones's
ought to have been, and "wisely wiser," so the
Latin poet has it.

A FRAGMENT FOR A FRIEND.—It is eve-
ning! bright beautiful, and balmy.—The stars
sparkling in the heavens, looking down on
the earth-born, and the moon in regular,
splendor, moves on its way through the track-
less sky, shedding around a pearly lustre; while
close on its track follows a cloud, ship-like,
leaving its dark shore for a brighter clime.

Imagination people it with the faithful/beau-
tiful spirits of her departed friends. There
upon the brow stands an aged sire. His
hands meekly clasped upon his heart. Ar-
ound his head is a diamond of brilliant
jewels, given by the Lord of the kingdom
as a tribute of his love and forgiveness. By
his side is one of more delicate structure.—
She is clothed in white—the emblem of purity.
A wreath of neverfading flowers encircle her
brow, and in her hand she carries a lyre;

gently sweeping the strings, since an ad-
monition to one of earth's sons, her own
dear darling boy. It is waited to him by
the night breeze, coming in the semblance
of a dream, and once again he sees the fond
affectionate look of his father, the beaming
smile of his mother, and hears her persua-
sive tone then he thinks not of the cold, cold
church-yard where their bodies are laid, but
of that Land of higher bliss where they dwell,
and remember the admonition to "lay up
treasures in heaven," and murmurs a prayer
that his garments may be pure and unsullied,
that when the reaper comes, he may join those
loved ones and meet an unbroken band around
"Our Father's" throne.

A LINIMENT.—A receipt for a liniment
which I have used for 15 years. When all
patent liniments were proved as nostrums, this
liniment was applied, and proved highly effica-
cious in all cases of sprains, bruises, wounds,
external or internal no man or beast. I have
used it with success in severe cases of rheu-
matism. No farmer should be without it, for
there is none as good that I have tried, and
I have tried the Arabian Mustang, and half
a dozen others, and to no effect. In cuts,
fresh wounds, scrape lint and put on it su-
gar; then saturate the sugar and the lint
with the liniment. After well shaking apply
to the wound, and keep it in the condition
for 2 or 3 days; then leave off the sugar.
In other cases rub well with the liniment;
apply, after rubbing, a thick flannel to the
parts. One-half ounce of spirits or hartshorn,
two ounces of camphor-gum, one gill of spir-
its turpentine, one-half pint of sweet oil, one
pint of alcohol, well shaken in all cases be-
fore using.

RAISING CALVES.—A NEW METHOD.—
While on a short visit to the farm of M.
Corwell, of this town, a few days ago, our at-
tention was drawn to a plan of raising calves
for early sale, which to us in this section of the
country, has the appearance of a great novelty,
and seems worthy of consideration of stock
growers.

Mr. Corwell took his calves (all heifers) last
spring, and commenced feeding on sour milk to
a few days old, keeping them on the same kind
of food during the summer taking good care
to feed them uniformly, but not very abundantly
so as to keep them growing thickly without
forcing them too rapidly. In the fall they
were put in the stables on hay and a little
meal increasing the quality of the latter grad-
ually, with a view of fitting them for "beef"

in the spring one year old or a little under.
These ten calves look like young oxen, and
are estimated to weigh about 300lbs, each,
alive. They will, probably, be sent to market
soon, say next month, when we shall see how
such beef will sell, and it will be relished by
the lovers of good eating. For ourselves we
should hardly find it in our heart to decline
a dinner from one of the best of them. We
understand that Mr. C., who is making this
trial by way of experiment, that he is quite
satisfied thus with the present attempt to raise
beef in one year, that he intends to renew the
experiment another year, when he thinks that
some improvements can be made.—N. Y.
Farmer.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

Arrival of the Baltic

ALL RUSSIAN OUTWORKS TAKEN.

Frequent sanguinary conflicts!

NEW YORK, May 18.

The Baltic arrived at 5.40 p.m., with reg-
ular dates.

The Allies are gaining ground. A large
number of Russian outposts are taking togeth-
er with many prisoners.

Personal revenge is said to be the only ob-
ject in the attempted assassination of Napo-
leon.

Nothing in the siege yet to warrant an as-
sault.

The bombardment was much slackened.
Consols 88½. Cotton active ½ advanced.

Wheat advanced 4d a Gd.

Flour advanced 1s a 2s. Corn 2s higher.

The Baltic left Liverpool on the evening
of the 7th, and reached her dock at 6 p.m.
bringing 160 passengers.

Lord Raglan admits the bombardment had
not produced the thing looked for.

The list of casualties to the Allies is not
heavy.

The general impression in England ap-
peared to be that the siege would be abandoned
for the present and that while Kamiesch and
Balaklava are left to the defense of a few
corps, the main body of the troops would try
to penetrate into the interior and try to cut
off the supplies from Sebastopol, and thus com-
pletely invest the city.

Numerous reinforcements were constantly
reaching the Allies.

The French reserve of 8000 men, near
Constantinople, were expected to be sent to
Balaklava.

The condition of the Allies was regarded
as critical, notwithstanding the advantages
gained.

The bombardment slackened on the 28th,
not to exhaust ammunition.

An immense Russian force was reported
concentrated near Sebastopol, said to be 100,-
000 strong.

Daily telegraph communication with the
Crimea still continued.

The government was very cautious with the
news.

Lord John Russell had reached London.

Baron De L'Huys had reached Paris from
Vienna.

The British Budget had passed both
Houses.

The King of Prussia was very ill of fever.

The Russian official accounts are to April
24, and report the damage sustained as of little
account, and which was actively repaired dur-
ing the night, while the skirmishes are gener-
ally successful. The loss sustained by the
Garrison from the 11th to the 15th was 7
subalterns and 36 killed; and 6 superior and
34 subaltern officers and 1894 men wounded.

The English captured the first Russian
Rifle Pit on the night of the 17th, after a
desperate encounter in which Col. Graham Eg-
erton, the field officer in command was killed.

On the 20th an attack was made on the
second Russian Rifle Pit, and it was immediately
abandoned.

According to the account of the two Polish
deserters, there were 100,000 Russians troops
in the vicinity of Sebastopol.

The following is the latest from the seat of
war:—

A sharp engagement took place on the night
of the 1st, and the left attack. The whole
of the Russian Rifle Pits were taken, 8 light
mortars, and 200 prisoners. The whole affair
was brilliant for the Allies.

PARIS, May 4.

It is reported to-day that, on May 2nd,
the besiegers took possession of some very im-
portant Russian works.

After a fierce engagement on the 3rd, the
Russians attempted to take the position, which
remained in the hands of the allies.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 2.

Lord Stratford de Redcliffe has returned to
Constantinople.

Mahomet Ali is recalled from exile.

Canrobert speaks to his troops of immediate
operations.

Orders have been received to prepare trans-
ports

Before Sebastopol, May 4.

On Wednesday night the French under
Gen. Pelessier attacked the advance works of
the Quarantine Bastion, and carried them at
the point of the bayonet, taking 12 mortars
from the Russians, and established himself in
the conquered position.

On the following night the Russians made
a sortie to regain the position, and after a
sanguinary engagement were driven back.

The Baltic fleet had left Kail and the French
fleets were about to sail from Cherbourg.

The insurrection in the Ukraine Russia,
had extended to three other governments.—
Twenty landed proprietors with their wives
and families had been destroyed.

At St. Petersburg every article was at
famine prices.

The loan bill of £16,000,000 sterling was
passed on the night of the 1st, by the Com-

missioners, and on the same night was ordered
to be re-committed to the Lords.

The monthly returns of the Board of Trade
are published; they are five days shorter
than those of the month ending on the
15th of April 1854, and show a falling off of
about £1,000,000 sterling.

Metals have experienced the greatest de-
cline owing to the diminished demand for iron
and railroads in the United States.

General Sir John Burgoyne was before the
Roebuck Committee, and gave some impor-
tant evidence in relation to the conduct of the
war in the Crimea.

Throughout the country a strong feeling
against the ministry is manifested. Indigna-
tion meetings against the conduct of the war
has been held in Derby, Sheffield, and
other places, and a meeting of the inhabitants
of London will be held at which an adminis-
trative Reform Association is prepared to
be organized. Similar meetings promoted
by the principal men of all political parties are
to be held at Liverpool and other towns.

Quebec Correspondence of the Colonist.

More Money for Lower Canada.

The House has just now exhibited a scene
of unusual animation at the announcement,
that the Government have decided to supply
seed wheat to certain portions of Lower Can-
ada. Many of the French members cheer-
ed the announcement; whether these people
are unable to buy wheat for themselves, or
why they are not, we are not informed.—
But it is certainly a melancholy thing to go
forth to the world, that a people, who have
been giving £20,000 to relieve the sufferers
by the eastern war, should be now applying
to government for seed for their land. For
my own part, I have never heard of a pecu-
liar failure in the crops of last season in
Lower Canada. Neither am I aware that last
winter was more severe than previous
ones. Nor am I informed, that the people
have become poorer from any extraordinary
causes. It is notorious that the farmers of
Upper Canada, with the same crops, seasons
and general advantages, have been growing
wealthy for the last three years. Why the
farmers of Lower Canada should be apply-
ing to government now for aid, after simi-
lar opportunities and advantages, it is most
difficult to tell. I cannot disguise from my-
self, the fact, that many new settlements in
Upper Canada frequently struggled against
great difficulties—the want of seed, potato
blight, and not unfrequently a total failure
in the wheat crop,—yet their proud and
manly fortitude never once permitted them
to become petitioners for public relief.—
They preferred privation to humiliation; and
I cannot but respect them for their self-
reliance. To see old settled counties in
Lower Canada, without any particular or
visible causes, applying for public relief, is
a circumstance to me wholly inexplicable.

For one, I cannot but sincerely regret it;
as it must hereafter be coupled with reflec-
tions which may, or at all events ought to be,
very uncomplimentary to a proud people.

I shall narrowly watch this unexpected,
and, happily, unheard of proceeding in the
Upper Canada, and keep you advised of the
particulars.

THE CORONER.—Some years ago we called
attention to the disgraceful manner in which
the duties of Coroner were discharged in
this city, and had a suit for libel instituted
against us; but that functionary with be-
coming prudence, did not allow the case to
go before the Court, but withdrew it with
our consent.

Our contemporary of the Globe gives a re-
port of a late inquest, from which we copy
the following "illigant" extracts, from the
doings of Mr. Duggan; and if they do not
demonstrate his peculiar fitness for the office,
we know not what would:—

"The Coroner.—You see gentlemen,
conductors like coroners, should have a great
deal of patience. There is a conductor in
the States who left me at a railroad station
and took away two of my daughters to New
York, leaving me to follow them in the next
train. I offered fifty dollars to catch the
scoundrel, and if I could but lay hold of him
I'd give him such a clip that would flatten
his nose like a pan-cake."

"A Juror.—A cheer for the Coroner."

"The Coroner.—Quiet boys."

"The Chief of Police, Sherwood, thinks
that he and his men are the lords of the City,
but I'll let them know the difference.—
There's no mistake about that, because Mr.
Cameron told me that if the Chief of Police
refused to obey my orders, I could order
him to be arrested, and put in goal. When
I spoke to the Chief he called me an old—
upstart, and said, only I had a nice little
cane in my hand which a lady made me a
present of, and only that I did not wish to
injure it, I'd have him think different. Be-
dad I would, if I had a shillelah in my fist."

—Examiner.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO THE HON. F.
HINCKES AND SON.—We regret to learn, by
special telegraph, from Quebec, that Mr.
Hinckes' horse ran away with him yesterday,
near the plains of Abraham. Both he and
his son were thrown out; the son's legs were
broken, and he was himself severely bruised.

Another despatch to a gentleman in the city
states that both the son's thighs are broken.

—Leader.

DEPTH OF THE AMERICAN LAKE.—It
has hitherto been asserted that Lake Huron
was 600 feet deep, but has lately been as-
certained, by the U. S. Coast Survey, that
it is only 420 feet deep; Lake Erie is from
60 to 70 feet deep; Lake Ontario 452 feet
—as low as most parts of the Gulf of St.
Lawrence.—All the Lakes cover an area of
43,040,000 acres.

THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.—A meet-
ing of the Board of Agriculture for Upper Can-
ada was held on Wednesday and Thursday
of last week at their office in this city. The
following members were present: E. W.
Thomson, Chairman; Hon. A. Ferguson,
J. B. Marks, R. L. Denison, John Harland,
and Geo. Buckland.

The business before the Board consisted
principally of details connected with the ap-
proaching Provincial Exhibition at Cobourg,
in October next. A plan for the arrange-
ment of the grounds and buildings was sub-
mitted by the Cobourg Local committee, and
was approved of, and adopted by the Board.

The prize list was fully revised, and several
alterations and additions were made. With
the view of encouraging, to the greatest pos-
sible extent, the importation of superior live
stock, it was resolved by the Board to give
to all male animals imported into the Prov-
ince from Europe since the last exhibition,
which shall take the first prize at Cobourg,
three times the amount of prize offered in
the list, and to females double the amount.

Travelling Agents.

Mr. JAMES WILLSON is our authorized agent for *Edinburgh, Scott, Ruch, and Mariposa*. Mr. DAVID GRAHAM is our authorized travelling agent east and north, to receive subscriptions and grant receipts for the same.

Now is the time to subscribe; money is plenty and prices for all kinds of farm produce range high.

The New Era.

He market, Friday, May 26th, 1855.
East Gwillimbury Council.

The Above Council met at the Mansion House, on Tuesday the 13th inst.—all the members present and the Rev. in the Chair.

[When we arrived, the Council was sitting as a Court of Revision; but as the business transacted was not of general interest we pass to notice the Council proceedings.]

Councilman Willson moved leave, to introduce a By-Law to compel persons to remove all obstructions they may have placed, or caused to be placed, on the highways in the Township, when directed to do so by the Overseer of Highways.—Carried.

The By-Law was then introduced and read a first time; after which, the Council went into committee of the whole thereon.—Mr. Hobbins in the Chair.

Mr. Hobbins stated he would like to give the Council his views upon the By-Law. If it became law, many would have to remove their fences, and as the old rails would not do to build with again, and at this season of the year they could not well get new ones, it would prove a very great hardship. If time was allowed, so as to give the parties the benefit of another season, the difficulty in a great measure would be overcome.

Mr. E. G. Irwin asked the privilege of saying a few words.

On motion of Councilman Doan, leave was granted.

Mr. Irwin then stated that the object sought in this By-Law was his business with the Council to day. He had been appointed Path Master three years now in succession. They had desired opened was along the second concession. They had now to cross over private property; and when there was a road allowance which could be made quite possible, it was not right to trespass on other people's land. As path-master he had warned the people along the line to make their fences; but they had not heeded him; and he thought a By-Law similar to the one now introduced would have the desired effect. All he wanted was power, and then he could do something. He would not like to throw down fences and expose people's crops to be liable to damage; but he would give them warning, and then if they did not heed let them abide by the consequence.

Mr. Hobbins thought there were plenty of people in the Township that would take advantage of his power if granted.

Mr. T. Willson could not believe that any resident of East Gwillimbury would be so base as to take advantage of the law. There are certain lines that ought to be straightened, and something ought to be done to force them open. In many places where the road allowance was four rods wide, the people had encroached so much that they were scarcely two.

[The discussion then grew pretty warm between Mr. Hobbins and Mr. Willson, in which the latter seemed to have the best of the argument.]

The Chairman then proceeded with the reading of the By-Law till it came to the clause requiring 8 days' notice to be given by a Path-master before any action could be taken by him.

Mr. Stiles moved an amendment that 30 days be substituted instead thereof.

Mr. Hobbins moved an amendment to the amendment that 60 days' notice be given, which was lost upon a division.

Mr. Stiles' amendment was then carried.

On motion of Mr. Willson the Committee rose and reported the By-Law as amended.

On motion of the same gentleman a rule of Council, in so far as related to that By-Law was suspended, and it was ordered to be read a third time forthwith.

The By-Law was ordered to be read a third time, on the following division—Yeas—Messrs. Doan, Powell, Willson. Nays—Mr. Hobbins.

On motion of Mr. Willson it was ordered that the By-Law just passed be placed in the hands of the Printer, to be printed in connection with those previously authorized.—Carried.

Mr. Hobbins wished his name printed at the bottom of the By-Law as opposed to it. He thought the yeas and nays ought to be printed.

Mr. Willson said the reporter now present will give your name circulation now.

[Laughter.]

Mr. Powell moved for leave to bring in a By-Law to authorize the opening and repairing a line of road between Lots 106 and 107, leading through the first concession from St. Albans, which was granted.

The By-Law was then introduced and passed through three readings and ordered to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Doan, leave was granted to Saml. Johnson to perform 4 days of his statute labor under the supervision of Jonathan Gileon.

On motion of Mr. Doan, leave was granted to Wm. Rolland to perform his statute labor between lots 20 and 21, in the 7th concession, and account for the same to the nearest path-master.

Mr. Powell enquired if Council had power to sell the wood now standing on the side road given by M. Millard and Chief Justice Robinson? A party had asked him that was desirous of purchasing provided he could work it out on the road.

Mr. Willson said the proper way would be to order the Clerk to advertise and sell the timber to the highest bidder.

A motion to that effect was subsequently moved by Mr. Powell, and carried.

On motion of Mr. Hobbins leave was granted to parties desirous of taking sand from

Donham's Hill, to do so on paying to the Councilman of that Ward 7 1/2 per cent.

Quite a merry discussion then ensued in reference to whether the money arising from sales should go into the general funds of the Township, or be expended on the roads in the Ward.

Mr. Willson moved a resolution to the effect that the money be paid into the Township Treasury; but it was negatived on a division.

On motion of Mr. Doan a resolution similar to that introduced by Mr. Hobbins, was carried, in reference to taking sand from the hill between lots 10 and 11, in the 6th concession.

The Clerk stated that he had received a portion of the Wild Land and non-resident Tax of last year from the County Treasurer; which, together with what had been collected from the sale of timber in different road allowances, was appropriated as follows:

Ward No. 1,	£10 12 9
Ward No. 2,	11 12 11 3
Ward No. 3,	2 11 0
Ward No. 4,	36 17 6
Ward No. 5,	15 14 13

On motion of Mr. Willson the Treasurer was ordered to issue his Warrant ordering the Treasurer to pay the above amounts to the Councilmen of the different Wards, to be appropriated by them in accordance with a By-Law regulating the same.

The Council then adjourned till the 3rd Saturday in September next.

The Legislature, FOR ONE DAY ONLY!

From the "Votes and Proceedings," we can, now and then, perceive an interesting day of Legislation; and we can also perceive how completely the cause of Reform has been betrayed into the hands of the enemies of progress, and of Responsible Government.

For instance on the 14th inst the member for Haldimand moved for the return of a list of Executive Councilors, Judges, Coroners, Magistrates, Postmasters, Collectors of Customs, and other officers appointed by Government, within the last twelve months, with the amount of their incomes. But this would be bringing too light some of the doings of the Coalition, and they said—Nay! while their obedient followers—fearful of the result—bowed to their will, and sustained their decision. The following is the division:

Yeas:—Messieurs Bourassa, Brown, Darche, Delong, Desaulniers, Dorion, Drummond and Arthabaska, Ferrie, Goulet, Hartman, Lumsden, McDonald of Cornwall, Mackenzie, Marchildon, Merritt, Prevost, Ralph, Sanborn, Scatcherd, Turcotte, and Valois, 20.

Nays:—Messieurs Bellingham, Brodeur, Cameron, Cartier, Casault, Cayley, Chisholm, Church, Clarke, Cryster, Daly, Daoust of Two Mountains, Dufresne, Fortier of Nicolet, Fortier of Bellechasse, Fournier, Gill, Labelle, Langton, Laporte, Loranger, McBeth Matheson, Morrison of Niagara, Niles, Patrick, Poulin, Powell, Robinson, Shaw, Solicitor General Smith, Smith of Victoria, Somerville, and Stevenson, 34.

A little later in the same day's session, Mr. Mackenzie moved "that the Bill to abolish the Property Qualification of Members of the Legislature, be read a second time;" but in this case, as in the preceding one, the Coalition said nay, and were backed in their decision by persons professing the principle of Reform—professing to represent the views of their Constituents—professing to advocate the best interests of the country—representing Reform constituencies, and elected by the Reform Party. How long will Reformers be duped, by sending such political tricksters to carry out reform principles! The following is the division on Mr. Mackenzie's motion:

Yeas:—Messieurs Aikins, Bourassa, Brown, Bureau, Chabot, Christie, Darche, Desaulniers, Dorion of Drummond and Arthabaska, Foley, Fournier, Hartman, Labelle, Laberge, Langton, Mackenzie, Papin, Powell Prevost, Sanborn, Scatcherd, Somerville, Turcotte, Valois and Wright, 25.

Nays:—Biggar, Bowes, Brodeur, Cameron, Cartier, Casault, Cauchon, Church, Clarke, Cooke of Ottawa, Crawford, Cryster, Daly, Daoust of Two Mountains, Delong, Dufresne, Ferres, Fortier of Nicolet, Fortier of Bellechasse, Gill, Gould, Laporte, Lemieux, Loranger, McBeth, Attorney General MacDonald, McDonald of Cornwall, Sir Allan N. McNab, Merritt, Munro, Niles, Poulin, Rhodes, Robinson, Roblin, Solicitor General Ross, Solicitor General Smith, Spence, Stevenson, Terrill and Thibaudeau, 42.

Still later in the day, the same Hon. gentleman moved the second reading of a Bill to provide for the Public Printing and Advertising; but Hon. Robert Spence—that model statesman and Reformer moved to give the measure a six months hoist, and it got it on the following division:—

Yeas:—for the hoist—Messrs Bowes, Brodeur, Cameron, Cartier, Casault, Cauchon, Cayley, Chabot, Chapsais, Church, Clark, Cooke of Ottawa, Cryster, Daly, Daoust of Two Mountains, Delong, Desaulniers, Dufresne, Ferres, Fortier of Bellechasse, Fournier, Gill, Labelle, Langton, Laporte, Lemieux, Loranger, McBeth, Sir Allan N. McNab, Poulin, Rhodes, Roblin, Solicitor General Ross, Solicitor General Smith, Smith of Victoria, Somerville, Spence, Stevenson, Terrill, Thibaudeau, and Turcotte, 41.

Nays:—Aikins, Biggar, Bourassa, Brown, Bureau, Christie, Darche, Dorion of Drummond and Arthabaska, Fergusson, Foley, Gould, Hartman, Laberge, Lacivill, McDonald of Cornwall, Mackenzie, Munro, Papin, Prevost, Scatcherd, Valois and Wright, 22.

Hundreds and thousands of dollars are now squandered away, that might be checked, by the measure of the member for Haldimand. But this would in all probability, affect the pockets of private friends to the Coalition, hence the result.

A Bill was also moved to be read a second time to establish "Courts of Conciliation" in Upper Canada; but it met with the same opposition—the Attorney General moved to give it a three months hoist, and it was thrown

under the table on nearly the same division as above. Pretty well, for one day.

Indemnity.

We clip the following extracts, in relation to the movement recently made by Mr. Mackenzie to secure an investigation into the claim made by Mr. Montgomery, of Toronto, for the loss of his property in 1837, from a letter recently written to the *Examiner*:

"Last Saturday, Mr. Mackenzie brought forward, in the Assembly, a resolution for addressing the Governor, in favor of an inquiry into the loss sustained by John Montgomery of Yonge-street, by the burning of his extensive hotel, on Yonge Street, December 7, 1837, at the request of Governor Head, by the Queen's Militia.

Montgomery offers to prove, that he gave no aid to the outbreak, and he thinks it hard that he should lose \$10,000 worth of property, because those who were sworn to protect property became its destroyers! While hundreds in Lower Canada, &c., were recompensed.

To my astonishment, Sir Allan McNab rose, and did his very best to excite a bitter feeling against Mackenzie, whom he accused directly of burning property, and hinted that he could, if he pleased, make disclosures of a terrible kind, which Mackenzie told him not to delay one moment.

Mr. Hincks, when on sale, describes the old family compact and the army they led in 1837, as "a revengeful force," "a pack of moonshiners," who "at the time of the rebellion," deliberately and most wantonly burnt to the ground "Mr. Montgomery's premises, value \$10,000; but, when Mr. Hincks had joined these tory 'bloodhounds' as he [not I] calls Sir Allan's grand army, he turned up his nose, not long since, at his brother director's application, and it was put down 46 to 14.

Among the nays I find Dr. Cook of Norwich who was, I think, sentenced to death at Hamilton in the times of trouble; also, Messrs. Geo. Brown, Cauchon, McNab, Cayley, Fergusson, Berrie, Langton, Mattheson, Munro, Patrick (son to Asa, of Scarborough), W. B. Robinson, James Smith, SPENCE, Stevenson, (a Yankee loyalist!) &c.

Gould of North Ontario, who is rather slippery down here, upon Grand Trunk and such like questions, voted on the division a few minutes before the Montgomery question, but when it came on Mr. Gould became invisible he had business elsewhere.

Dissolution!

According to the letters of the Quebec Correspondent of the *Colonist*, they appear to have enacted some rich scenes lately, at the seat of Government. The Coalition were carrying measures with such a high hand, by the aid of the French that a resolution was actually proposed to dissolve the union; but let us give an extract from the letter:

"Among others a resolution to dissolve the Union found upwards of twenty supporters; and had it not been introduced by Mr. Mackenzie I make no doubt that it would have found several more. These are certainly curious indications of public opinion; and yet are regarded as the forerunning of an agitation, in both Provinces against the continuance of the political copartnership. Those who voted for this resolution are worth knowing, and talking about, and I shall allude to them in my next."

CORRESPONDENCE.

We wish it to be distinctly understood that we are not responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.

Chronicles of Theophanes.

CHAPTER III.

1 And moreover it came to pass that after the Brick Temple was fully finished and builded up, that the "men of trust" counted the cost thereof, with the ground pertaining thereto, and it was found to exceed one thousand shekels of silver.

2 And no more spacious temple of learning had been builded up in all the land that lyeth to the north of the mountain that divideth the great seas of Ontario and Simcoe.

3 And some counselled among themselves and said, We will lay even another tribute of three hundred shekels of silver, on the land, and therewith build up a dwelling for the Pedagogue; for the kindsmen of a certain Pedagogue said amongst themselves, Peradventure he will yet be our teacher, and then will there be a house in which he and his household may sojourn alway.

4 And it came to pass, that after the brick temple was fully prepared for a pedagogue, that the "men of trust" came unto Theophanes and said unto him, We will make with thee a new covenant:

5 For, if thou wilt go to the Brick Temple and teach and instruct therein, for the space of one year, then will we give unto thee three hundred shekels of silver.

6 Now, Theophanes never appealed unto the "men of trust" for the school; but they first came unto him, even unto the house of James in the city of Newmarket.

7 And when the covenant was made between John and Alfred and Theophanes, Theophanes said unto them, Verily I go forth to the temple, not knowing the things that will befall me there.

8 Save that in every school "bonds and afflictions," bright-heads and block-heads, irritation and vexation, and all the "trials and tribulations" pertaining to the life of a pedagogue await me.

9 And as it had been covenanted and agreed upon, Theophanes ascended the chief seat of the Brick Temple, and for the space of one year sat in judgment there.

10 And divers disciples, great and small, even one hundred and twenty and eight different ones came unto him, to be instructed in knowledge and wisdom; and sometimes three score and ten disciples came unto him in one day.

11 And the average daily attendance for the whole year, as the book of records will declare, was a small tycho less than two score. And the scribe doth verily doubt, when the books are opened at the beginning of the next year, that they will testify that so great a multitude of disciples hath attended the Brick Temple, notwithstanding the "sounding brass" with

which the pinnacles of the building is now surrounded.

12 For Theophanes did faithfully labor to fulfil all the duties of a pedagogue; and his conscience doth verily testify that he was not unfaithful to the charge wherewith he was intrusted.

13 And Thomas, the chief of the pedagogues in this part of the land, oft-times came into the temple and examined his disciples wherein they multiplied in knowledge, and testified of these things.

14 And in the beginning of the sixth month the handmaidens desired to keep the feast of the passover; and plentiful tables were spread forth in the temple, and were covered with the goodly things that do nourish the "outer man."

15 And divers of the disciples of Theophanes and their fathers and mothers, together with the chief men of the land were there.

16 And Peter, the son of Benjamin, was the chief priest that sat in the chief seat of the temple that day. And Peter made a speech unto the people and gave much goodly admonition to fathers, mothers and children; and he also spake many goodly sayings pertaining to Theophanes, calling him, oft and anon, "our worthy teacher."

17 In fine, Theophanes verily thought himself unworthy of all the goodly sayings which Peter spake concerning him.

18 And Thomas, the chief, also made an oration, and John, and Robert, and likewise others of the chief men of the land, spake unto the assembly; and none had evil on their tongues against the school or against Theophanes.

19 And moreover it came to pass, that after they had ended all their sayings, that Nathaniel rose and declared that as Theophanes had been a faithful pedagogue, it was meet that the people should give unto him a vote of thanks.

20 And the assembly arose with one accord and testified that all were satisfied.

21 Now the scribe writeth these things not so much to praise Theophanes, as to show unto the people that even Samuel and his kinsman were not really opposed to him as a pedagogue—but that he was in a place where they desired a near kinsman to be; and verily this is the substance of the whole matter.

22 And how "the men of trust" wrote a letter of commendation to Egeiton, and how in the tenth month they called the people together to elect a pedagogue for the next year, and how they all voted for Theophanes, save and except two, with things pertaining thereto, will be recorded in the last chapter of these chronicles.

By a Friend of THEOPHANES.

King Public Meeting.

A meeting of the friends of Temperance, of the Villages of Llohtown, Brownsville and vicinities, was held in the Methodist Chapel, Lloydown, on Tuesday, May 1st, inst., which was organized by calling Mr. John Graham to the Chair, and appointing J. W. Hughes to act as Secretary.

Rev. A. G. Geikie, M. A., addressed the meeting, urging in a very convincing manner the necessity of a Prohibitory Liquor Law.—After which, the following resolutions, among others of minor importance, were adopted:

Moved by Thos. W. Tyson, Esq., seconded by Mr. Wm. Agnew, and

Resolved—That there be a Branch League formed in this place, and that the name of the same be the "King Prohibitory Liquor Law League."

Moved by Mr. Wm. Moore, seconded by Mr. John Brown, and

Resolved—That the Secretary be instructed to forward reports of the proceedings of this meeting in the *Temperance Advocate*, *Globe* and *New Era*, with a request for other papers to copy.

OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR:

President—T. W. Tyson, Esq.
Vice Presidents—Messrs. David Halliday and John Graham.

Secretary—J. W. Hughes.
The meeting then adjourned.

J. W. HUGHES, Secretary.
Lloydown, May 14, 1855.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

The steamer *Keystone State*, the first of this line now opened between the Ports of the Upper Lakes and Collingwood Harbor, at the termination of the Northern Railroad, arrived at the latter place on Monday evening, the 14th instant, with a number of passengers, and upwards of 4,000 barrels of freight. The passengers arrived here at 9 50 a. m., and proceeded across the Lake by the *Peerless*, which had been detained for their accommodation. The *Lady Elgin* arrived at Collingwood on Friday, the 18th and the *Louisa* and *Niagara* on Monday, the 21st. The proceeds of the trip of the *Lady Elgin* are said to have amounted to \$4,000. This is an encouraging commencement, and the recent increase of the tariff on the Western Railway will no doubt tend to secure a large business for this line. The *Milwaukee Sentinel* says—"This raising of the fare on the Railroads will give the new Collingwood Line, just about to go into operation, a first-rate chance to secure a good share of the travel. Let them fix upon a moderate tariff of prices, and their boats from this Lake will run full all the while."—*Examiner*.

The *Owago Journal* thus describes the operation of the Reciprocity Treaty: "Nearly all our mills are in operation, but many of them are selling flour faster than they can grind and pack it, and orders in all cases cannot be filled. More flour is shipping north by the St. Lawrence than east by the canal, forming a new and remarkable feature in our trade, produced by the operation of the Reciprocity Treaty. After the treaty went into effect, most of our stocks of flour and grain in the Canadian ports on Lake Ontario were brought up and shipped to our side before the navigation of the St. Lawrence opened, leaving the cities of Montreal and Quebec with exhausted supplies and without their usual resources in Upper Canada. In consequence, those cities and the population of the Lower St. Lawrence resort to our market for supplies of flour, being a matter of pressing and absolute necessity with them. The stocks of Canadian flour and wheat in our market are very much reduced, most of them not sold here having gone forward to eastern markets."

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.—The *New York Herald* of Friday, states that seven years of time, and two hundred and thirty thousand dollars in money, have already been consumed in this work, and it is not yet one-third completed. A further sum of million of dollars is required. Thus stands the matter at the present time. The Society's affairs have been conducted in a very slow way heretofore. The managers have been quite as dilatory as the gentlemen having charge of the erection of the Bunker Hill Monument.—*Leader*.

POST OFFICE MONEY ORDERS.—The Washington Correspondent of the *New York Courier and Enquirer* says, "the circular of the Postmaster General, under which will be commenced a system of money exchanges through the Post Office, is of much importance. If it operate as beneficially as is expected in insuring the transmission of money by mail, the business will become the most remunerative of all the divisions of the postal service. It will soon be assimilated to the money order features of the British Postage system, and while greatly increasing the labors of the department, will soon enlarge its revenues as to bring it out of its difficulties, and make it again a paying and self-sustaining establishment."

From an official notice in the *Journal of Education*, we learn, that in order to afford every possible aid to young persons attending the Normal School to qualify themselves for success, the Council of Public Instruction have decided, in addition to free instruction and the use of books, to aid each student obtaining a second as well as first class certificate, at the rate of five shillings per week, during each session; payable at the end of the session on the student obtaining, after examination, either first or second class Provincial Certificate of Qualification as a Teacher.

The correspondent of the *New York Times* says that the United States department of the Paris Exhibition presents a deplorable appearance of emptiness. Goodyear, the patentee of improved India-rubber goods, proposes filling up the American department with over-shoes of that elastic manufacture. The writer adds, "Canada, which has too little space, would be glad to utilize a portion of our superfluity." On the same authority we learn the satisfactory intelligence, that those American visitors in Paris, who went to that gay metropolis in expectation of being admitted to intimacy with the Emperor, have had the good sense to perceive the absurdity of such an idea.

The Hon. Joseph Howe, of Nova Scotia accompanied by a foreign gentleman, visited Niagara Falls on the 20th inst. and remained until the 23rd. The *Niagara Mail* surmises that the object of their visit was to endeavour to raise troops for a foreign legion. In reference to the above the St. Catharines *Post* says,—"It is said there is to be a depot at Niagara for German recruits, raised in the United States for foreign service." The Hon. Mr. Howe was there the other day in reference to barrack accommodation for them. Upwards of 5000 men have been engaged for the Foreign Legion, but the number required is 10,000. 5000 will be sent to Canada, 2000 to New Brunswick, and 3000 to Nova Scotia.

SCARCITY IN KENTUCKY.—The Kentuckians are experiencing much inconvenience, if not actually suffering from the scarcity of corn consequent upon the drouth of last summer. In many instances the country authorities have taken the matter in hand, and have sent agents out to purchase corn, which is to be sold at cost to persons able to pay for it, and on a credit to those who are unable to now. Trimble county has two depots on the river, one at Garrat's landing, the other at Milton. When received it is divided into lots not exceeding fifteen bushels to any one person.

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BLOWES AND KING.—The bodies of these unfortunate young men who underwent the extreme penalty of the law, at Cayuga, on Friday last, for the Murder of Mr. Nelles, were brought to this city on Friday night by their friends. The body of Blowes was conveyed to Dundas, and that of King to Toronto, where they would be interred.—We understand it would not be admitted on the boat and was consequently conveyed by land carriage.—*Hamilton Spectator*.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz: John P. Wheeler, of Scarborough, Esquire to be an Associate Coroner for the United Counties of York and Peel.

John Wellington Roseburgh, of Dundas Esquire, to be an Associate Coroner for the County of Wentworth.

Charles Young, of the Township of Stafford, Esquire, to be an Associate Coroner for the United Counties of Lanark and Renfrew.

James Hough, of Guelph, Esquire, to be Clerk of the County Court of the County of Wellington, in place of Alfred A. Baker, Esquire, resigned.

William Hamilton Burns, of the City of Hamilton, Esquire, Barrister and Attorney at Law; and

James Cockburn, of the town of Cobourg, Esquire, Barrister at Law, to be Notaries public in Upper Canada.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Legislative Assembly.

QUEBEC, May 19, 1855.

The bill to confirm a survey between the 6th and 7th concessions of Hamilton was considered in Committee. The report of the Select Committee appointed to examine the management of public lands was ordered to be printed; also the report of the Central Board of Health.

Mr. Terrill moved that a bill to amend the Act 14th and 16th Vic. cap. 96 to facilitate the performance of the duties of Justice of the Peace now be read the third time. Mr. Allyn moved in amendment that the bill be read the third time this day six months. Yeas, 18; Nays, 44.

The main motion was then agreed to.

The bill to remove doubts as to the true application of the act to provide for the recovery of certain rates and taxes intended to be imposed by certain by-laws of the late District Councils, or County Councils, in Upper Canada, was read a third time and passed, with amendments.

The bill to provide in a more certain manner for order in registration, was read the third time.

tenses, the false pretences shall be stated in simple and ordinary language, omitting mere technical allegations. To leave out the 16th clause. To amend the 20th clause, by providing that it shall not be necessary, in describing notes or money, to describe the particular note or coin, but simply to designate it as, so many bank notes to a certain value, or so many gold and silver coins to a certain value. To leave out the 24th clause, and to amend the 32d and 33d clauses, by omitting the words "less than 3 nrs," which was negatived, and the bill was read a third time and passed.

Also the Bill to incorporate the Hamilton and South Western Railroad Company.

Also the Bill to incorporate the Quebec, Chaudiere, Maine and Portland Railroad Company.

The Order of the day for the House again into Committee of Supply read, Hon. William Cayley moved that the Speaker do

